CHANGES IN MINIMUM

WAGE AND HOW IT

AFFECTS PROFITS

Food Service Operational Benchmarks

		Full Service Restaura	ant	Limited Service
	Check Average per person less than\$15.00	Check Average per person \$15.00 to \$25.00	Check Average per person Greater than \$25.00	Quick Serve
Sales				
Food	82.20%	75.80%	72.20%	100.00%
Beverage	17.90%	24.20%	27.90%	0.00%
Total Sales	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
		4		
Cost of Sales				
Food	33.10%	33.30%	32.10%	29.70%
Beverage	28.10%	27.90%	30.00%	0.00%
Total Cost of sales	31.50%	31.40%	31.60%	29.70%
	suri uniegi iseksa. — uu			
Gross Profit	67.50%	67.70%	68.00%	70.00%
Operating Expenses				·
Salaries and Wages	31.20%	30.40%	28.20%	27.70%
Employee Benefits	2.30%	2.20%	2.50%	1.80%
Direct Operating Expenses	5.60%	6.30%	6.70%	5.00%
Music and Entertainment	0.20%	0.30%	0.40%	0.00%
Marketing	2.00%	1.70%	2.00%	1.10%
Utiliy Services	2.90%	2.70%	2.30%	2.80%
Occupancy	5.30%	5.50%	5.50%	5.70%
Repairs and Maintaince	1.60%	1.70%	1.30%	1.40%
Depreciation	1.50%	1.80%	1.60%	1.80%
Other Expense (Income)	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	1.80%
General and Administration	2.80%	3.20%	3.50%	2.10%
Corporate Overhead	2.00%	N/A	0.70%	N/A
Total Operating Expenses	62.30%	62.40%	61.30%	59.00%
Interest Expense	0.70%	0.70%	0.60%	0.50%
Other Expenses				
Income (Loss) Before Income	4.50%	4.00%	4.00%	8.10%

Bill's latest sales tip

You Are Here >

The Main Thing

Tool Box

Ask Bill





The Magic

The Income

Statement

Nickel

The Income Statement

If there's only a nickel in profit for every dollar in revenue, where does the other 95¢ go? Let's follow the average dollar in revenue as it gets eaten up.

Revenue

This is mostly food and beverage sales (not including sales tax).

Income Statement

Revenue

Food & Beverage Sales \$1.00

Prime Costs

Prime Costs take a huge Prime Costs bite -- nearly 65¢ -- out of every dollar earned. Prime Costs are total of Food, Beverage and **Direct Labor Costs. Food** and beverage costs typically account for about 33¢ out of every dollar, and direct labor for approximately 30¢. Is it any wonder that management's ability to control costs and produce profit is integrally tied to Prime Cost control? And with food cost such a big part of this picture, it's no wonder there's pressure

Food & Beverage Costs 0.33 **Direct Labor Cost** 0.30 **Total Prime Costs** 0.63

Other Controllable Expenses

Employee Benefits	0.06
Direct Operating Expenses	0.05
Music & Entertainment	0.01
Marketing	0.02
Energy & Utility Services	0.03
Administrative & General	0.04
Reparis & Maintenance	0.02
Total Other Controllables	0.23

Operating Income

Income Before Occupancy Costs 0.14

Other Controllable **Expenses**

on you to lower prices.

This expense category includes employee benefits, music & entertainment, marketing, energy,

Occupancy Costs

0.07 Rent/Lease Expense 0.02 Property Taxes & Insurance **Total Occupancy Costs** 0.09

The Magic Nickel \$0.05

http://www.billmain.com/tpc/tools/2000-05-29/page2.html

administrative and general, repairs and maintenance and direct operating expenses. It usually takes 23¢ of each \$1 to pay "Other Controllable Expenses."

Operating Income

This is also known as "Income before Occupation Cost." This is what's left after Prime Costs and Controllable Expenses are paid. Operating Income is a reflection of the overall health of the restaurant. It's like a report card for unit management and it's usually stated in a percentage. In our example we have 14¢ left. That's a 14% Operating Income.

But remember...we haven't paid the rent yet!

Occupancy Costs

Occupancy Costs include the typical line item expenses associated with the "Brick and Mortar" of a restaurant's physical plant: rent, mortgage payments, real estate taxes, fire and casualty insurance, personal property taxes, etc. Rent and lease expenses run around 7¢ on average and the rest adds up to 2¢. Whew! We just made it.

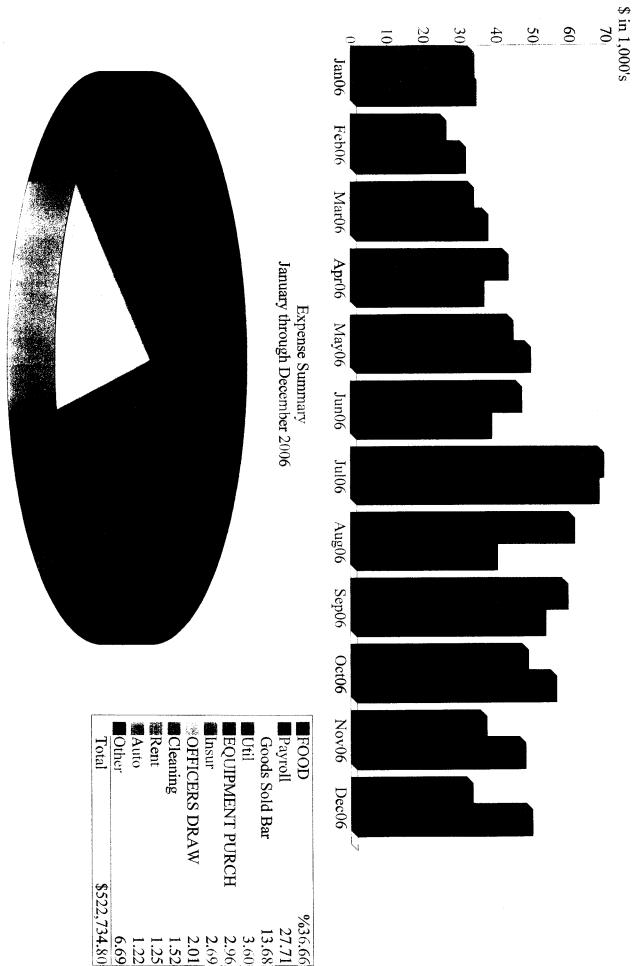
What's Left?

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A Nickel. Just 5¢ in profit on a dollar in sales--and we haven't even paid interest on any debt or figured in depreciation!

January through December 2006 Income and Expense by Month





%36.66 27.71 13.68

2.69 2.01

1.25 1.22 1.52 2.96 3.60

HOURS PER DAY PEOPLE ON FLOOR	11 2	
HOURS	22	
PER YEAR 8	8008	
2006 8008 HOURS \$5.15	\$41	,241
2007 8008 HOURS \$6.15		,249
2009 8008 HOURS \$7.25		3,058
2003 0000 110 010 ψ7.23	Ψ	,,000
FROM 2006 TO 2009 HOURL	Y INCREASE \$1	6,817
DECLARED TIPS AND OTHE	ER TIPS	
GROSS SALES 2006	\$50	08,637
CREDIT CARD SALES	\$17	75,694
CREDIT CARD TIPS	\$31	,930
AVERAGE TIP ON CREDIT	CARD 1	8.17%
18.17%OF SALES TOTAL TI	PS \$92	2,437
CREDIT CARD TIPS PER HO	OUR \$3.	99
TOTAL TIPS PER HOUR	\$11	1.54

COST OF HOURLY INCREASE TO MAINTAIN A CONSTANT LABOR COST

ASSUME HOURS CUT BY 16%	6726
2007 AT \$6.15	\$41,364
SAME GROSS PAY AS 2006	
TOTAL TIPS	\$92,437
16% REDUCTION	\$14,790
TOTAL TIPS AVAILABLE 2007	\$77,647

EMPLOYEE PAYS THE SAME INCOME TAX BUT MAKES 16% LESS IN TIPS.

2009 AT \$7.25	
28% REDUCTION IN HOURS	\$41,801
TOTAL TIPS	\$92,437
28% REDUCTION	\$25,882
TOTAL TIPS AVAILABLE 2009	\$66,555

EMPLOYEE PAYS THE SAME INCOME TAX BUT MAKES 28% LESS IN TIPS

WITH NO REDUCTION IN HOURS

GROSS SALE	\$508,637
AVERAGE PROFIT 4%(2006)	\$20,345
2006 TO 2007 INCREASED WAGE	\$8008
TOTAL PROFIT END 2007	\$12337
2007 TO 2009 INCREASED WAGE	\$16,817
TOTAL PROFIT END 2009	\$3,528

TAX INCREASES WITH NO REDUCTION IN HOURS BY 2009

FICA INCREASE .062*\$16,817	\$1042
MEDCARE INCREASE.0145*\$16,817	\$243
WORK COMP AND UNEMPLOYMENT	
.06*\$16,817	\$1009
2009 PROFIT AFTER TAX INCREASE	\$1234

COST OF TIPS TO EMPLOYER

DECLARED TIPS	\$31930
WORK COMP UNEMPLOYMENT	\$1915
CREDIT CARD CHARGES	\$958
COST TO TIP	\$2873